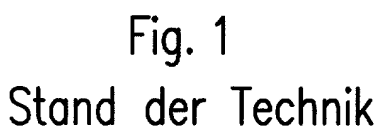


Figure 1 consists of 12 histograms arranged in a single row. Each histogram represents the distribution of the number of non-zero elements in the vector x for a specific value of n . The x-axis for all histograms is labeled 'x' and ranges from 0 to 120 with major ticks every 20 units. The y-axis is labeled 'count' and ranges from 0 to 100 with major ticks every 20 units. The histograms are for $n = 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90, 100, 110, 120$. As n increases, the distribution of non-zero elements becomes more concentrated around a value of 60, and the overall shape becomes more symmetric and bell-shaped.



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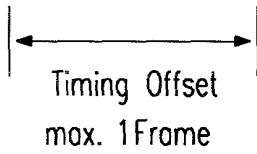
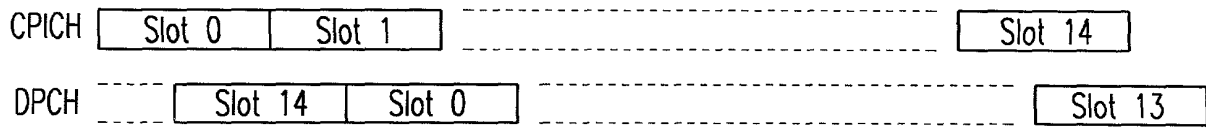


Fig. 2
Stand der Technik

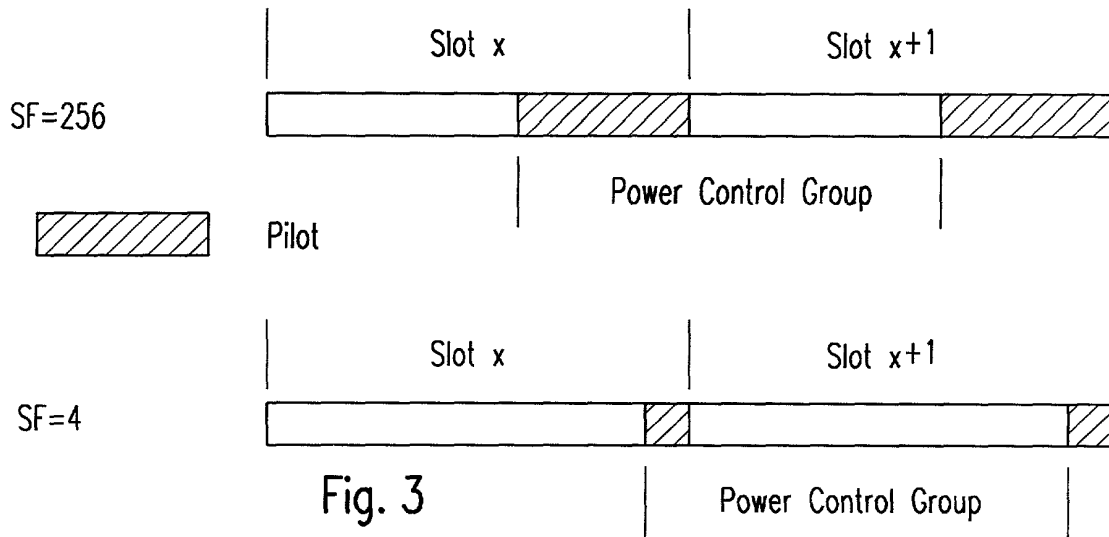


Fig. 3
Stand der Technik

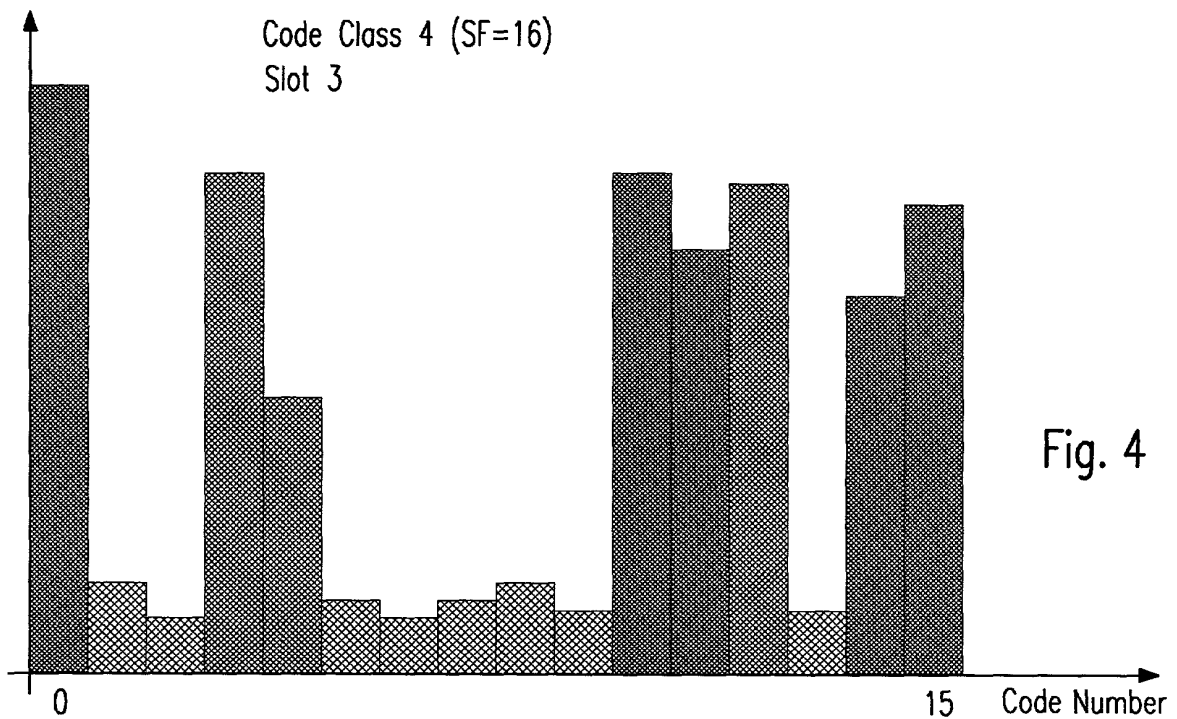


Fig. 4

